VOLUME I

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

NUMBER 286.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN

JAMES T. WHILS, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. John H. Sören, Alexandria, Va.
Alexaro Lawsman, Richmond, Virginia.
John H. H. Soren, Alexandria, Va.
Alexaro Lawsman, Richmond, Virginia.
John F. Hill Sow (assisted by D. W. Bailer, 59 and
61 Walnut serse), Gincinnati, is our agent for Gincinnati and other dities in the west.
V. B. Palman, the Amorican Nowspaper Agent, is
Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New
York, and Philadalpths, and is duly empowered
to take advertigements and subscriptions at the
rates required by us. His receipts will be repartded us payments. His offices are—Boston, Roollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadalphia, coruer Fifth and Chestmut siz.
A. D. Unalcover, Surfington, (N. J.,) is agent for
the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.
M. J. Bynns, Portsmouth, Virginia.
George H. Payrow, Fredericksburg, Va.
J. C. Mongar, New Velenas.
S. Cloves, Stanton, Va.
(510. A. Chover, No. 73 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, is authorized to obtain subscriptions for the
American Organ.

t a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-phia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-lowing was adopted as The Platform and Prin-ciples of the Organization.

ciptes of the Organization.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished as by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; espaisionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purerdays of our national existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtee, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

pplied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

abvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every prin-iple of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of it political differences which threaten its integrity

perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to politiI division, founded on "geographical discrimitions, or on the belief that there is a real differtice of interests and views" between the various
cions of the Union.

ections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the
everal States, as expressed and reserved in the
constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the
eneral Government, of all interference with their

hts by legislative or executive acti TV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretaxt. Arowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And as a corollary to the above:

may only be legally accordance to the indical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

ational policy.

V.—A radical revision and modulation of the V.—A radical revision and modisi-asion of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly recep-tion and protection. But unqualifiedly condemn-ing the transmission to our shores of felons and cannets.

VI. -The essential modification of the Naturalation Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective tates, of all State laws allowing foreigners not

States, or all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rubers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:

Instation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faith-liness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and

Will.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and occupiting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church is our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans ONLY SHALL GOVERS AMERICA"

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all atternate by any week, descomination or church, to obtain an ascendracy

any other in the State, by means of any all privileges or exemption, by any politica bination of its members, or by a division o civil allegiance with any foreign power, po

over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiestic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of cither. And the systematic agitation of the shavey question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpost of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinious so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has

sense of this National Council, that Congress pos-sesses no power, under the Constitution, to legis-late upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Consti-tution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and ex-cesses or recogniting any expression of opinion of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith. XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, its o exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakess; regranning, by all the power of the government, all its clittens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all XIV.—This Nutional Council declares that at the principles of the Order shall be henceforware everywhere openly avowed; and that each mem-ber shall be at liberty to make known the eristence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a mem-ber, and it recommends that there be no conceal ment of the places of meeting of subordinate coun-

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, President of Natio

Corresponding Secreta
James M. Stephens, of Maryland,
Recording Secre BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. McFARLAN, Dentist.

OFFICE, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, (over Dyson's Drug Store.) Entrance on 12th street.

ar 20—ly

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.

Surgeon Dentist,

Office near Brosen's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.

Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and arantees his work to be equal to any done in those mar is—ly

R. B. DONALDSON, DENTIST. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF BUNT & DONALDEON.)

mar 8-ly (Entrance on D street.)
WASHINGTON, D. C. E. OWEN & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, consylvania Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Naval and Military uniforms executed in the catest style.

mar 2—647

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND!

S. of A.-George Washington Camp,
No. 1, meets every Friday evening at Temperance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets.

WM. H. SIBLEY,
feb 3—dly

Recording Secretary.

ORTHERN LIBERTIES DIVISION. No. 12, Sons of Temperance, meets every nesday evening in Temperance Hall, on E street, tween 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. SIBLEY, W. P. R. J. Bratt, R. S.

EDGAR H. BATES,
POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Pirst street, near Pennsylvania aven
Conveyancing, &c., promptly attended to.
feb 21—ly
[Star]

feb 21—ly [Star]

T. H. EVANS & CO.,

General Produce Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN

POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.,
No. 582 Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gooda promptly delivered.
feb 19—ly

LEMUEL WILLIAMS, Cabinet-maker and Undertaker, sylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth Bighteenth Streets.

feb 17-1y DR. S. J. COCKERILLE,
DENTIST,
No. 246 Pennsylvania avenue, No. 246 Ponnsylvania a Washington, D. C.

feb 16 -dly fob 16—dly

W. EVELYN WILLIAMS.

Amanuensis, Copyist, and General Scribe.

Orders laft at the "Empire Hotel" will meet with
prompt attention.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO. PETER LORILLARD,
No. 42, Chatham Street, New York,
No. 42, Chatham Street, New York,
poccessor of Peter & George Lurillard, offers for sale
all kinds of Snuff and Tohaccos in general use.

y addressing as above.

This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.

in the United States. [cb 8—dly
WILLIAM G. DEALE
Tenders his services to the public generally, as
MEASURER OF ALL KINDS OF WORK CONNECTED WITH BUILDING. Office on D street, near 7th, second story, Near Patriotic Bank, Washington. jan 81 BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. BARNECLO, Foreign and Domestic Bry Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.,
383 Seventh threat, between H and I streets,
washington, p. c.
N. B. All articles sold are warranted to prove as rep
resented.

E. B. HALL, M. D., Homoopathic Physician 490 Washington Place, between Office for right calls,

Office for right calls,

Third door from the corner of the avenue, in 8th st.,

cast side. jan 6—1.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, Barber and Hair Dresser, this street, next door to Squire Smith's office

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY,
LATE OF THE CRESCS OFFICE,
cutes Claims before Congress and the Departments.
, corner Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenus
over the Savings Bank.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.

Mns. C. V. JOHNSTON,

wellth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue,
door to Squire Clark's Magistrate's office,)
at Mrs. Banga's.

She will cut and baste, cut Lanings and Patter
dec 4—1y

COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY, No. 490 Seventh street, near E, Wash ton, D. C.

New York,	sioner of Deed Texas,	Arkansas,
California,	New Jersey,	Louisiana,
Ohio,	Missouri,	Pennsylvan
Alabama,	Kentucky.	Maryland,
Florida,	Maine,	Georgia,
Michigan,	Wisconsin,	Mississippi,
Delsware,	Rhode Island.	Connecticut
Indiana,	North Carolina,	S. Carolina,
Ilhnois,	Iowa,	N. Hampshi
Massachusetts,	Virginia,	Vermont.

F. H. DAVIDGE.

	nissioner of D	eeds
	OR THE STATES OF	100000
Virginia,	New York,	Maine,
Kentucky,	New Jersey,	Illinois,
Louisiana,	Mississippi	Connecticut,
Mansachmeette		Pennsylvania
Florida,	Tennessee,	Alabama,
Iows.	Georgia,	California,
Arkangus,	South Carolina,	Ac Ac
Conveyancing 1	n all its branche	promptly at

nov 22—dawly WELCH & WILSON, Merchant Tailors, Bridge street, door cast of Bank of Commerce, Georgeto

nov 18-1y WM. C. MAGEE,
Merchant Tailor, and general dealer
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Bridge street, between Petomac and High street
Door 12—17

HAMILTON G. FANT, ankor and Dealer in Exchange Stocks, &c., &c., 432 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. ov 16—19

PUBLIC BATHS.

NO. 350 C street, in rear of the National may 17-1y

Merchant Tailor, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD. NOTARY PUBLIC

AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDE,

DOTAIL'S Building,

Pann. avenue, near Four-and-a-half stree'.

MISS S. A. FAULKNER, DRESS MAKER, peen 8d and 4 1-2 sts., Washin

JACOB WEAVER, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker of Funerals, At short notice,

Tellipore

Ed Persons residing in the 3d or 4t wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Dail or Weekly American Organ, will leave their name and number of residence at either of the followin places, viz. Adamson's Boek and Periodical Storserenth attrest, opposite the Post Office; Evans Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachuset ayenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

John S. Waugh having taken the agency of the "American Organ" in Georgetown will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subscriber, bearing their address at Welch's, or Dr. Linthicum's, or at his residence, No. 57 Bridge street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

J. S. WAUGH.

Penn. Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HEFLEBOWER & LOVETT
Proprietors. jv14 Sm

GUM PACKING, BELTING, HOSE, and Gaskets kept constantly on hand and for T. M. McCORMICK & CO., Alexandria, Vinginia, je 15—tf

je 15—tf

WELSH'N PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.

100 BARRELS of the above justly called the property of the above justly called the property of the pr

Jan 15—tf Alexandra, Va.

1.3 TO CONSUMERS. 21

"FUEL FOR THE WINTER."

HOUSEK EEP ERS and others, who contemplate laying in their supplies of fuel for the winter would do well to give ma call, as I have now on hand, and will be receiving during the fall, some of the best kinds of white ash and red ash (Coals to be found in the Philadelphia market. All the various sizes prepared in the best manner. Always on hand, Cumberhand Coal, in lumps and fine, suitable for family and manufacturing purposes. Also, oak, pine, and hickory Wood.

All of which will be sold "low for the cash," in quantities to suit purchasers.
Full weight and measure guaranteed, and promptly delivered in any part of the city. (If paid for,) when ordered.

W. STONE,
Office and Yard east side of Seventh street,
Adjoining south side of the Canal.

N. B. A reduction always mude in the price of Coal when delivered from the vessels, as a saving in hauling is thereby effected.

W. S. ang —Sm.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 BUILDING lots, and 26 houses, brick and frame, for sale on easy terms.

Also, two stores to let, on the cerner of 7th and G streets, Island. Apply to

WALTER A. TRUE,

Carpenter and fullder,

Corner of Virginia avonue and 3d street,

dec 29—codly

DR. JOHNSTON,

BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has sovered the most certain, speedy and et

remedy in the world for
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
Relief in six to twelve hours.
No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.
BA cure warranted, or no charge, in from
one to two days.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Painin the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Tunidity Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Discass of the Sucanch, Affections of the Head, Throat Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produse constitutional debility, render marriage impossible and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men.

And destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitar
Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which anus
ally sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of your
men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intelect, who might otherwise have entranced listenin
Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to
ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married Persons, or young men contemplatismarriage, being aware of physical weakness, organ debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consultry, and be restored.

Organic Weakness,
Immediately cured and full vigor restored.
He who places himself under the care of Dr.
J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle man and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,

Dr. Johnston,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,
graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges or
the United States, and the greater part of whose life
has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most
astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep;
great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds
bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some
times with derangement of mind, were cured imme

diately.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured the selves by improper indulgences and solitary hab which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them sither business. marriage, or society.

which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for ither business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Read, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepais, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Higestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solltude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health; losting their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emachated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Youar Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prespects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path on nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

Marrie

by this great and important remedy. Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-stored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately re-leved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weak-ness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases and this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his etanding as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the astitieted.

and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misquided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this pamful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from advantin and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the obstitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the band, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskiftshess of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly posen, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas bang in his office.

office.

reply.

Remedies sent by mail.

No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimay 11—dly

more. may 11—dly

BOUNTY LAND.

OFFICERS, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines,
Landsmen, Flotlila men, Chaplaina, Clerks,
Indiana, Wagon-masters, and Teamaters. (their
widows or minor children,) who have not yet received
full 160 acres, and who have been in service 14 days,
are autitled to land in any war since 1790.

Widows, whose husbands died while in garvice,
are entitled to passions, and minor orphana of such
to 5 years half-pay. All who believe themselves entitled to Land-bounty, and Penaions, will be been
fitted by calling on the subscriber, either in pergon or
by letter, post-paid, corner of 7th and E alcests, No.
462, opposite General Post Office.

Claims from agonis examined and prosecuted upon
the most reasonable terrors.

No pay in advance, and no charge if nothing is obtained.

Here to the citizens generally.

Special attention given to suspended elsima.

JNO. JOHNSON,

ap 18—1y Agent for Bounty Land Pension

LOOK HERE!

LOOK HERE!

MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1700, whether as obscurs, soldiers, sailors, marines, landstane chaplains, clerks, indians, wagon-mariars, teaminers, (or their widows, or minor chilaren, who have not yet received fall 160 acres, and who have been in service as days, will do well to write to us, nost paid, and their Land Warmant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

Address or well

Address, or call on LLOYD & CO., Claim Agents,
Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.
mar 7—ti

Persons in wait will find it to their advantage to give us a 'call and learn our prices.

Coru and resh-ground Corn Meal daile, wholesale and retail:

J. DOUCLAS & CO.,

Uld Railroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenus.

From the American Bar My Native Land.

BY THIRTEEN.

Am-" Dearest May." No nation the America, in which to live a cry, No country like America, in which to live a Her sons ahe bravely cherishea—'twas 'made her free—
No people are so glorious, or so happy now

O! my native land, The happiest spot on e Home of the free, I love but if The land that gave me

Land of the glor child of toil

O! my native land, &c The time is here, when all her sons should

ever be
As pure as true, as great as now, as glorious and a
free. Mr. Choate's Letter.

We publish below the letter of Mr. Rufus Choat to the Whigs of Boston, by whom he was elected a delegate to the Whig State Convention: Boston, Oct. 1, 1855.

a delegate to the Whig State Convention:

Bosron, Oct. 1, 1855.

Gentlemen: I discover that my engagements will not allow me to attend the convention to be holden at Worcester to-morrow, and I hope that it is not too late to fill the vacancy.

I assure the Whigs of Boston that I should have regarded it as a duty and a privilege, if it had been practicable, to serve as one of their delegates. The business which the convention meet to do gives it extraordinary attraction as well as importance.

Whether we are dead, as reported in the newspapers, or, if not, whether we shall fall upon our own swords and die even so, will be a debate possessing the interest of novelty at least. For one, I deny the death, and object to the suicide, and should be glad to witness the indignation and laughter with which such a question will be taken. If there shall be in that assembly any man, who, still a Whig, or having been such, now proposes to dissolve the party, let him be fully heard and courteously answered upon his reasons. Let him declare what party we shall join. Neutrisity in any sharp, civil dissension, is cowardly, immoral and disreputable. To what other, then? To that of fusion, certainly—to the Repubblican, so called, I sappose, because it is organized epon a doctrine, and aims at ends, and appeals to feelings, on which one half of the republic, by a geographical line, is irreconcilably opposed to the other. Even to that party.

Let him be heard on his reasons for descriing

Let him be heard on his reasons for deserting our connexion and joining such a one. To me, the answer to them all, to all such as I have heard or can imagine, seems ready and decisive.

Suppressing entirely all that natural indignation and sense of wounded pride and grief which might be permitted in view of such a proposition to Whiga who remember their history—the names of the good and wise men of the living and dead, that have illustrated their connection, and served their country through it—who romember their grand and large creed of Union—the constitution; peace, with honor; nationality; the development and culture of all sources of material growth; the education of the people; the industry of the people; suppressing the emotions which Whigs, remembering this creed and the fruits it has borne, and may yet bear, might well feel towards the tempter and the temptation, the answer to all the arguments for going into fusion is at hand. It is uselves totally for all the objects of the fusionist, assuming them to be honest and constitutional—useless and prejudicial to those objects; and it is fraught, mercover, with great veil. What are the

fraught, moreover, with great evil. What are the objects of the fusionist?

To restore the violated compromise, or if he can To restore the violated compromise, or if he can-not effect that, to secure to the inhabitant, bona fide such, of the new Territory, the unforced choice Ade such, of the new Territory, the unforced choice of the domestic institutions which he prefers, a choice certain in the circumstances of that country now, or soon to close it against shavery forever. These, unless he courts a general disturbance, and the revely of civil "battle-fields," are his objects; and when he shall prove that fusion will send to Congress men who will labor with more zeal and more effect to those ends than such Whigs as Mr. Walley is or as Mr. Rockweit was, with a truer devotion to liberty—more obedient to the general sentiment and the specific exactions of the free States—with a better chance to touch the reason and heart, and win the co-operation of good men in all sections—when he proves this you may believe him. We know that the Whig representatives of Massachusetts in Congress, do and must completely express the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts so far as they may be expressed under the constitution. More than this we do not seek to express while there is yet a constitution. Fusion is peedless for the homest objects of the fusionist.

But the evils of disbanding such a party as ourse. of the domes

seek to express while there is yet a consitution. Fusion is needless for the honest objects of the fusionist.

But the evils of disbanding such a party as ours, and substituting such a party as that ——! Soe what it fails to do. Here is a new and great political party, which is to govern, if it can, the State of Massachusetts, and to govern, if it can, the American Union. And what are its politics? It has none. Wae knows them? Even on the topic of slavery, nobody knows, that I amaware of, what in certain it seeks to do, or how much or how little will content it. Loud in general denunciation, it is silent or evasive as particular details.

But, outside of the topic of slavery, what are its politics? What, in the most general outline, is its creed of maional or state policy? How does it interpret the constitution? What is its theory of State rights? What is its foreign policy? By what measures; by what echool of politicinas; by what laws on what subjects; by what dehomacy; how, generally, does it propose to accomplish that good, and prevent that evil, and provide for those wants for which States are formed and governments established? Does it know? Does it tell? Are its representatives to go to Congress or the Legislature to speak and vote on slavery only? If not, on what else, and on which side of it?

A party, a great political party, sufficult politics, a noveliv indeed. Refore the needle of the

not, on what else, and on which side of it?

A party, a great political party, without politita, is a novely indeed. Ecfore the people of this country or State enable it to rule them, they will desire, I fancy, a little more information on these subjects. We all, or almost all, of the free States, who recognise the constitution, think on slavery substantially alike. Before we can make men Presidents and Governors, and Sensiors, and Judges, and Diplomatists, we demand to see what else besides cheap, easy, may oldable conformity to the sectional faith on that one topic, they can show for themselves.

sectional faith on that one topic, they can show for themselves.

We elect them not to deliver written ketures to assenting audiences of ladies and gentlemen; to kindle the inflammable, and exasperate the angry; but to perform the duties of praetical statemanship, in the most complicated and delicate political system, and the hardest to administer in the world. Let us, at least, then, know their politics. Kept totally in the dark about these, we do know that this party of fusion is, in the truess of all senses, and the worst of all senses, a peograph-

ical party. What argument against it can we add to this? Such a party, like war, is to be made when it is necessary. If it is not necessary, it is like war too, a tremendous and uncompensated evil. When it shall have become necessary the eternal separation will have begun. That time, that end, is not yet. Let us not hasten and not anticipate it, by so rash an innovation as this. Parties in this country heretofore have helped, not delayed the slow and difficult growth of a consummated nationality. Our discussions have been sharp; the contests for houer and power keen; the disputes about principles and measures hot and prolonged. But it was in our country's majestic presence that we contended. It was from her hand that we solicited the prize. Whoever lost or won we loved her better. Our allies were everywhere. There were no Alleghanies nor Mississippi rivers in our politics.

Such was the felicity of our condition, that the very dissensions which rent small republics in twain, welded and compacted the wast fabric of our own. Does he who would substitute for this form of conducting our civil differences a geographical narty, completely understand his own work? Does

own. Does he who would substitute for this form of conducting our civil differences a geographical party, completely understand his own work? Bots he consider how vast an educational instrumentality the party life and influence compose? Does lo forget how the public opinion of a people is created, and that when created it determines their hised, and that when created it determines their hi-tory? All party organization tends towards fu-tion. This is its evil. But it is inseparable from free government. To choose his political connec-tion aright is the most delicate and difficult duty of the citizen. We have made our choice and we abile by it. We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep steps to the music of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen, RUFUS CHOATE. Messrs. Peter Butlen, Jr., and Bradley N. Cur-

We add to the above the speech of George S. Hillard, of Boston, made before the Convention ;

We add to the above the speech of George S. Hillard, of Boston, made before the Convention:

Mr. Hillard said they had not met merely to transmit the sceptre of power from father to son, but to preserve and commemorate Whig principles. In these days of defection and fanaticism, no true Whig would desert the ship. If she was to go down he would go down with her, or help to build a raft of her timbers. They had met with diministed numbers, but in his opinion their loss was their gain. They had lost the treacherous, the weak, the purblind politicians, and the disingenuous tricksters. They were well rid of them, and had now a party founded upon principle. The question now was, what are we to do? He held the menset duty should first be discharged. They had been counselled to overthrow their old principles and join a rag-bag party, styling themselves Republicans; but such a party was simply an impossibility, a d if possible it would not be desirable or expedient. The Northern Whig party had always presented a constitutional opposition to slavery, and fusion could, or should do no more. A party formed on the sale basis of opposition to slavery, besides enting off all co-operation at the South, would weaken the Whigs at the North, and drive conservative men into the pro-slavery Democratic party.

The danger of aggression had been greatly exagerated. The Free-Soil Fusionists, in spite of the moderation of their resolutions, would proceed to agitate extreme propositions, and thus keep the public mind in a state of exasperation and irritation upon a subject which, most of all, requirs calm, rational, dispassionate treatment. This ne w party, if successful, must fill the offices with men who cannot act with slaveholders, nor slaveholders

to agitate extreme propositions, and thus keep the public mind in a state of exasperation and irritation upon a subject which, most of all, require a calm, rational, dispassionate treatment. This new party, if successful, must fill the offices with men who cannot act with slaveholders, nor slaveholders with them, and it would tend to create a hostile feeling between the North and the South productive of no good. The present election, he ueged, had nothing to do with national issues, and the primary duty of the Whigs of Massachusetts was to rescue the State from the men who controlled it last year. Massachusetts could do nothing in a State capacity on the subject of slrvery which would not be inconsistent with her obligations to the constitution. She had already, under the influence of a wild anti-slavery excitement, overstepped the bounds of the constitution. There were important State issues to be presented to the people, but the fusicalists would set these aside for the real purpose, whatever might be their pretensions, of elevating men to office, or keeping them there, who would otherwise have remained in otsearity. The question was really one of union or disunion, and the Whigs of Massachusetts would never, directly or indirectly, give countenance to disunion. ever, directly or indirectly, give co

Mr. Hillard spoke at length in support of these views. The Nebruska measure, he contended, was an iniquitous scheme, hatched by Northern Deurocrats, which never would have been attempted had Clay and Webster been alving, and in Congress. He had no apology for slavery aggression, but the South had naturally made frantic efforts to secure the balance of power, and she had been encouraged by the weakness of Northern Whigs, and goaded on by Northern vituperation. However much we might all debrecate slavery, no good goaco on by Northern vituperation. However much we might all deprecate slavery, no goed could come of this agitation. The spesker found cause of alarm in the temper of the uitra Southern press, and accused Senator Wade, of Ohio, of preaching rank disunion. If the Northern delagration in Congress should be composed entirely of such men, the government could not be carried a for twenty-four hours. What was wanted in Massachusetts, he said, was diffusion of the anti-slavery sentiment, and not intensity; has the Republicans were knocking at our doces in order to wake up a family ten doors off. The personal liberty bill, passed has wintes, was not utilification simply; it was treason. By auditiving a law which the Supreme Court declared constitutional, Massachusetts had lost her influence on the subject of elsavery. The Temperance question was one which had got to be met, although they might not all agree upon it. In his opinion, the time had come when we must cease to prohibit and begin to regulate the traffic.

In conclusion, Mr. Hillard said: we might all deprecate slavery, no ulate the traffic.
In conclusion, Mr. Hillard said :

ulate the traffic.

In conclusion, Mr. Hillard said:

"I have only to call upon yos to be true to yourselves and true to the principles which have done so much towards making Massachusetts what she is. We have only to be faithful to that policy and those doctrines in which the State of Massachusetts and the coismon country can alike find the sources of happiness and prosperity. Together we have stood shoulder to shoulder in many a well-fought field, and at the close of the contest have seen the lights of victory playing around our banners and our weapons. Another discipline is now measured out to us. The sceptre of success for the present has passed from our rands, and the gilded swarm of those who save basked in our beams, have flow elsowhere to seek the sunshine of popular favor, lie it so. Noble hearts are welded together by deficat, and generous affections are quickened and strengthened by disaster. Not alone from triumphs, but from recent checks let us draw the elements of strength and encharance. Let discouragement animate us; has disaster arouse us to new efforts; let us extract from defeat itself the cordial of hope, in the night that gathers around let not despair weakers our hearts; let not describe the night that gathers around and blasing; let every restained pace his rounds; let every man know his piace, and heed the voice of his leader. "Watehman, what of the night? The morning cometh—yes, the morning cometh—for us, too, it cometh."

AMPS, LAMPS, LAMPSI—
Solar and Lard Oil Lumps,
Carman Student's, or Economical Lump,
Pine Oil Swinging Lamp,
Britannia and Glass Spirit Gas Lamp,
Splendid Bohemian Glass Cantre table Lamp,
Mica Lamps,
Taper Hand Lumps,
Kitcher's Lard Lamps,
Lamterns, Canglessicks, Ac.,
Beautiful Esserial Oil Girandoles,
Brooze, Sixteer, and Gill Candile do.,
Candie Tops, Paper Shades,
Shade Protectors, Drop Lights,
Vestas, Lamp Globes, and Chimneys of every
kind
J. R. McGREGIOR,
sopt 11—coSwif
No. 554 Seventh st.